



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CASES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By James Parker Hall. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1913. pp. xxxii, 145².

This is a large volume, and its pages are crowded with matter. The cases deemed worthy of full presentation are placed in the text, with statements of facts, — usually rewritten, — without arguments of counsel, and with liberal extracts from the opinions. The cases thus presented number about two hundred and twenty-four. The text further presents many more cases in an abbreviated form which includes extracts from opinions and, when necessary, a short indication of the questions. Still more cases are found in the footnotes, usually with indications of the questions, and frequently with quotations. Besides giving citations, the footnotes sometimes give the editor's statements of propositions of law. The result is that the text and notes taken together cover the subject well.

The volume is divided into forty-eight subdivisions, which are grouped in twenty chapters. Within each subdivision the cases are arranged not in a chronological order, but in an order intended to emphasize their logical relation.

Obviously this is a volume upon which great labor has been spent; and as the making of a case-book is sometimes, properly enough, a thankless task, it is pleasant to be able to say that here is a piece of work which will be found useful by any person who takes a scholarly interest in Constitutional Law.

E. W.

THE DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW. By Edwin S. Corwin. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1914. pp. vii, 177.

This volume consists of five essays entitled: "Marbury v. Madison and the Doctrine of Judicial Review"; "We the People"; "The Peletiah Webster Myth"; "The Dred Scott Decision"; and "Some Possibilities in the Way of Treaty-Making." These topics are obviously interesting to lawyers; but the volume is not peculiarly addressed to them, for, as the author is a professor of history, the point of view is historical and not legal. The author's researches into the history of what he calls the "doctrine of judicial review," — that is to say, the power and duty of a court to disregard *ultra vires* legislative acts, — have resulted in gathering citations which the scholarly lawyer will appreciate (pp. 65-78). The puncturing of what the author well terms "the Peletiah Webster Myth" is also a good deed. Here and there are passages somewhat shocking to a lawyer. One example is a distinctly non-professional use of the word *dictum* (p. 134). Another is the rather disrespectful explanation of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Marbury v. Madison* (pp. 9-10). Indeed the judicious lawyer will find in many places reason to indulge in the philosophical reflection that if lawyers do not write the history of law for themselves, they have little right to object to what is being done by those who, being primarily interested in history or in the science of government, lay upon law and its history somewhat unsanctified hands.

E. W.

A TREATISE ON ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Volumes I and II. By the late Edward M. Thornton. Northport, N. Y.: Edward Thompson Company. 1914. pp. cclxxx, 1499.

This is a laborious work, full of curious learning about lawyers and equally full of cases involving their rights and liabilities. A mere catalogue of the chapters will show the various and miscellaneous character of the subjects treated, — all strung upon the thread, attorney: admission to practice; tax-